

R E M A R K S

In the Office Action, the drawings were objected to because they must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims, namely, the bonding wire (15) must be shown on the feature(s) or canceled from the claim(s). A Request for Drawing Correction Approval on a separate paper is presented with a copy of Fig. 2 showing bonding wires 15 in red ink, subject to the approval of the Examiner.

Claims 1-14 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Asakawa et al (US Patent No. 5,892,598) in view of Stahl (US Patent No. 5,557,353) for the reasons stated in the Office Action. Claim 15 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Asakawa et al (US Patent 5,892,598) in view of Stahl (US Patent No. 5,557,353) and further in view of Erskine et al (US Patent No. 5,805,119 on the grounds set forth in the Office Action.

Reconsideration of these rejections is requested respectfully in view of the argument herein.

With respect to claim 1, it is believed that claim 1 and its dependent claims are allowable over the teachings of the cited art because the features of present claim 1 are not taught or suggested by a combination of Stahl and Asakawa.

The Examiner relies on the primary reference Asakawa to show a light source 192 transmitting light via a lens 194 in a head up display, and on Stahl to show details of the light source.

Stahl discloses a head up display with a light source (projection source) 26. This source 36 may be colored by use of conventional color-coated bulbs or painted or coated LED's (col. 4, lines 65-67) or comprise a number of LED's of the colors red, green and blue (col 5, lines 1 -3). The use of bulbs (plenty of room required) or the use of painted or coated LED's does not lead the person skilled in the art to use LED's without any packing.

Furthermore, Stahl does not describe a heat-dissipating device for the LED's at any place and he does not suggest to use a cooling device for any other light source. The Examiner cites part 14, which is a heat absorbing glass for the light bulb, not for a LED. The light source (bulb 12) is not cooled by this device, even more, by this device the heat generated by bulb 12 is prevented to pass into the direction of the lens 16 so that bulb 12 is not only not cooled by this device, but to the contrary the temperature of the light bulb 12 is higher than it would be without the glass 14.

Furthermore, nowhere is there any suggestion of arranging the diodes on a common support, so that also this feature is not described. Thus, there are three features which fail to meet the present claim 1, and the attempt of the Examiner to show that claim 1 is obvious from Stahl and Asakawa et al is thereby traversed.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion to arrange the LED's as claimed in claims 2, 3 and 5. The argumentation is hind sight and the Examiner's position is traversed. After knowing the invention, it is easy to understand what has been invented, but the result of claims 2, 3 and 5 can not be attained from a combination of Stahl and Asahawa et al. For example, consider

that Stahl teaches use of a plurality of conventional, multi colored bulbs (col. 4, lines 64-66) so that this light source is not compact.

The inventive point of claim 4 is that the different colored LED's have a different luminances and so some LED's can be saved if a white color of the mixed light of the different colored LED's is desired. The person skilled in the art would use the same number of LEDs for the different colored LED's and the feature of claim 4 is not obvious.

The bases for rejection of claims 6 and 7 is hindsight, too. The Examiner fails to show that such a solution is used anywhere in any technique, but the person skilled in the art adds feature after feature without making invention.

Regarding claims 8 and 9, the LED's in the state of the art are normally individually connected so that each LED can be controlled to form a display. Again there are added features for which only is shown a hindsight argumentation.

Amended claim 15 presents a head up display as in Fig. 4 of the present application. Such a display is neither described nor suggested by any of the cited prior art. Furthermore, a great display area 5 is reached with only relatively small and by easy light-transmitting displays 3 and light sources 2. Furthermore, the distortion of the visible image is minimized.

So the amended claim 15 should be allowable, too.

New claims 16 and 17 are presented to emphasize the foregoing distinctions between the invention and the cited art.

In the event there are further issues remaining in any respect the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone attorney to reach agreement to expedite issuance of this application.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached pages are captioned "Version with markings to show changes made".

Since the present claims set forth the present invention patentably and distinctly, and are not taught by the cited art either taken alone or in combination, this amendment is believed to place this case in condition for allowance and the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the matter, enter this amendment, and to allow all of the claims in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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by: _____

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING UNDER 37 CFR SECTION 1.8(a)

I hereby certify that the accompanying Amendment and Request for Drawing Correction Approval are being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patent & Trademark, Washington D.C. 20231, on November 14, 2002.

Dated: November 14, 2002

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USA Patent Application
Manfred Hähl
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COLOR HEAD-UP DISPLAY, IN
PARTICULAR FOR A VEHICLE
Examiner: Jennifer T Nguyen
Group art unit: 2674

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS

15. (twice amended) The color head-up display as claimed in claim 1, wherein there are [one or] a plurality of displays (3) and a plurality of said light sources (2).